

GENERAL STRIKE SEATTLE IS ENDED

Walkout, Inspired by I. W. W.
Agitators, Called Off;
30,000 Go to Work.

ARIZONA MINES TIED UP

Radicals Talk Men Into Quit-
ting, Say Owners—Quiet
in Butte.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 11.—Seattle's general strike of 30,000 workers, the first of its kind and scope in America, ended officially at noon to-day, although many of the strikers had returned to work earlier.

At least two unions face less favorable conditions as its result. The International Longshoremen's Union members lost a closed shop agreement, effected only two months ago after long effort, and union tailors when they returned to shops were told they must wait a few days before doing any work, as none had been prepared for them.

The longshoremen, when they reported to-day, found nonunion men were employed as readily as union men and both classes worked together to-day.

Return to Open Shop.
Employers said the open shop policy would be continued all along Seattle's waterfront.

The tailors, when they joined the general strike, voted not to return to work until a large open shop was unionized. To-day they rescinded this vote, but no work was forthcoming. It was said many employers might attempt to operate on the open shop basis.

Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Managers of the United Verde and the United Verde Extension mines, with more than 3,000 men on their payrolls, issued a joint ultimatum to-night to the workers that both properties would be shut down by to-morrow unless by Thursday sufficient employees returned to work to keep the smelters supplied with ore.

The managers' statement, brought forth by a strike which followed a wage cut of 75 cents a day, said the present shut down had been brought about by the leadership of feverish men at 200 Industrial Workers of the World.

Deputy Sheriff Hawkins and City Marshal Crowley broke up an open air meeting to-night attended by 350 men, led by a Slav miner, paraded up town. Attempts were made to-day to establish picket lines, but as fast as the pickets appeared they were arrested.

The Jerome miners' union has endorsed the instructions of the Central Labor Headquarters that the men remain at work under protest pending the arrival of a Federal mediator.

CALLS MINE STRIKERS I. W. W.

Meyer Denies Jerome Workers Are Union Members.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—Charles H. Meyer, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, said to-day of the strike of 4,000 miners in the Jerome copper district as a result of a cut in wages:

"These men are members of the I. W. W. and are in no manner connected with the Mine Workers' Union. Our men in the Jerome district are satisfied with their contract with the mine owners and have been expecting a wage reduction."

STRIKE STILL SHUTS SCHOOLS.

17,000 Pupils Hit by Denver Engineers' Refusal to Work.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The twenty-five public schools, closed yesterday by a strike of stationary engineers, remained closed to-day.

"It is impossible to tell when the schools will reopen," Carlos M. Cole, superintendent of schools, said. "In several instances substitutes employed refused to go on the job after the strikers had talked with them."

Machine Gunners Go to Butte.

TACOMA, Feb. 11.—Twelve men and one officer left Camp Lewis last night for Butte, Mont., where they will join forces with the units of the Fourth Infantry now on strike duty there.

The men are all expert machine gun men, and include four machine gun sergeants and eight machine gunners, who are privates.

2,000 DRY GOODS MEN MEET.

Vote \$80,000 to Help Control Radical Movement.

The 2,000 delegates to the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania submitted \$80,000 at the opening session yesterday to be used in furthering legislation beneficial to the trade, and in striking the labor problem. The fund was explained by Dr. B. M. Russell, a delegate in these words:

"We are entering into a period when strikes are going to be rapid, the end of which we cannot see. It is a time when all sorts of radical ideas are being promulgated, and a time, therefore, when it is absolutely necessary that the business element of the country have a proper organization, and that the government of these radical movements be controlled."

The Cause of Our Growth

The holders of our guaranteed mortgages have made our business grow by telling others the advantages of such investments.

The success of the Company proves the correctness of the principles under which its business is conducted.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages are investments which you can safely make and recommend to those dependent upon your advice.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remond, 196 Montague St., Bklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

TRUCE ENDS STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES

Men Will Return to Their Work To-morrow.

A truce was agreed to last night between the striking union of the building trades and the contractors of the Building Trades Employers Association. The strikers, including carpenters whose demand for an increase of \$1 to \$6.50 a day began the strike, will return to work to-morrow.

As soon as the men return to work, representatives of both sides will meet to settle the wage demand of the carpenters.

The employers took the position that they would not negotiate the wage question until the carpenters, with the bricklayers and stone cutters who joined them in sympathetic strikes, had returned to work.

The union leaders got the impression yesterday that the wage increase demanded by the carpenters would be forthcoming if the men returned to work. This led to the agreement for a truce effective to-morrow morning and lasting until Saturday.

Joint statements confirming the truce agreement were issued at the headquarters of both sides. Both statements said it was believed that differences would be adjusted before the time limit of the truce expires.

STRIKE UMPIRE READY.

Adjuster in Wage Dispute to Be Named To-day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—An umpire who will determine the terms of settlement of the demands of the New York harbor workers for increased wages and an eight-hour day will be named to-morrow, it was announced to-night following an executive session of the National Labor Board, which has had the controversy under consideration for several weeks.

Both the maritime workers and the employers were represented by counsel at a conference that took place this evening.

It was said unofficially after the session that the name of V. Everett Macy of New York had been drawn by lot from among the names of the ten men suggested as umpires by President Wilson a year ago.

It was said, objected to Mr. Macy because of his connection with the Shipping Board and his participation in wage adjustments in that industry.

APPROVES A FEDERAL GUARD.

Gov. Smith Will Send Recommendations to Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Smith will send to the Legislature to-morrow the recommendations of his special military committee, headed by Brig.-Gen. Vandenberg, calling for the Federalization of the New York Guard. Adoption of the scheme would save the State several millions a year in the cost of uniforms and equipment and maintenance of the guard, it is said.

Federalization of the guard would mean that it would go back to the status it held before the Government called State troops to the Mexican border. Officers and men would be paid for attending drills, the men receiving about \$48 a year.

2 HELD IN CHINESE MURDERS.

New York Men Accused by Jury of Triple Slaying in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the killing of Dr. Theodore T. Wong, C. H. Hale and Ben Sen Wu, officials of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, returned a verdict to-night holding that the men came to their deaths at the hands of Z. S. Wan and T. L. Van of New York city, who were arrested last week.

Police officials announced later that the cases of Wan and Van would be presented to-morrow to the Grand Jury now sitting in the District of Columbia Court.

MACHINE GUNS ONLY PROP OF BOLSHEVIKI

Dr. Huntington Tells Senators

Reds Represent Just 15 P. C. of Russians.

NO TRACE OF PATRIOTISM

Quotes Tchitcherine's Letter

Defending Terrorism as Akin to Heroism.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Bolshevik constitution approximately 15 per cent of the people of Russia, and they hold sway through the power of the machine gun," Dr. William C. Huntington of the War Trade Board, formerly commercial attaché of the American Embassy at Petrograd and later at Moscow, told the Senate investigators of American Bolshevik propaganda at the opening of the hearings on that subject to-day.

The statements of Dr. Huntington and Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago, who also testified, are expected by the committee to furnish the scientific foundation for their investigation.

Dr. Huntington and Prof. Harper both told the committee that the experiment of Bolshevism in Russia was "not a hope, but a reality."

"It is neither hopeful nor successful so far as it has gone," said Prof. Harper.

The committee had been expecting sensational testimony. They were disappointed in this for the two experts on Russia were very evidently determined that in creating the foundation for later evidence expected to show the outcroppings of Bolshevik propaganda in the United States they would not give proponents of the Soviets and their sympathizers among the so-called patriots a chance to appear as disinterested.

Dr. Huntington said in his testimony that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Joint statements confirming the truce agreement were issued at the headquarters of both sides. Both statements said it was believed that differences would be adjusted before the time limit of the truce expires.

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

Dr. Huntington's testimony was that the Bolsheviks were "not a hope, but a reality."

U. S. TO KEEP WHEAT PLEDGE TO FARMERS

Senator Gore Says \$2.26 Will Be Paid, as Promised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Gore (Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, in an address to-day in the Senate declared that the farmers of the United States could rest assured that the Government would keep faith with them in carrying out the guarantee of a price of \$2.26 a bushel for wheat.

The Government, he said, should pay the difference between the guaranteed price and the price dictated by the law of supply and demand, for to do otherwise would "create a state of unstable economic equilibrium."

The Presidential proclamation setting the price for 1919 wheat, Senator Gore asserted, "creates an obligation against the Government—an obligation which is as sacred and an obligation which is held as inviolate as that of a Thrift Stamp or a United States bond."

Of two methods of carrying out the guarantee—requiring the consumer to pay the difference between the fixed price and the price in the unregulated market and authorizing the Government to buy the surplus wheat—Senator Gore recommended the latter.

Price fixing as regards wheat, he said, had not been successful. It had caused a loss, he said, of \$300,000,000 to the farmers in two years, with only a "slight individual saving when distributed among the millions of consumers."

To the average family, he said, less than \$15 a year on the bread consumed had been saved.

TUMULT AT BANQUET HERE.

President's Secretary Hears Prohibition Condemned.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, who has just emerged victor from a three weeks battle with Spanish influenza, came over from Washington yesterday to reunite with old political friends at the Hudson County Bar Association dinner at the Hotel Astor last night.

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Vice-Admiral Wilson Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The condition of Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who is suffering from pneumonia at Brook, is better, it was learned to-day. Admiral Sims to-day advised the Navy Department. At the time the message was sent Admiral Wilson had been without fever for twenty-eight hours.

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

The question of enforcement of the prohibition amendment will be a football of politics for years to come."

Mr. Tumulty and numerous fellow New Jerseyites heard Vice-Chancellor Merritt Lane read prohibition, which will lead to Bolshevism, no less, according to Mr. Lane.

"Bear in mind that the Constitution recognized certain inalienable rights as existing; it did not create them," said the Vice-Chancellor. "If the present prohibition amendment can be justified, then other summary regulations and laws can be justified."

U. S. LABOR BOARD TO SETTLE SILK STRIKE

Both Sides Agree to Abide by Decision in Paterson Trouble.

In accordance with an agreement reached in Washington yesterday by representatives of the striking textile workers at Paterson, N. J., and the mill owners, the War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

The War Labor Board will intervene to settle the dispute. Leaders of the United Textile Workers said last night the strikers would return to work Thursday.

STATE WORKS JOB FOR WALSH.

Brooklyn Man Named Deputy Superintendent by Nixon.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Edward S. Walsh of Brooklyn, at one time mentioned for appointment as State Superintendent of Public Works, was named Deputy Superintendent to-day by Supt. Lewis Nixon. The post carries a salary of \$5,000 a year. Mr. Walsh is an expert on canal operation and is chairman of the canal committee of the New York Board of Trade. He was endorsed by members of both parties. Mr. Nixon said: Gov. Smith sent to the Senate the nomination of John H. Cahill of Syracuse to be a member of the State Fair Commission, and named the following as members of the Mohawk reservation committee: William F. Morgan, Mrs. Charles L. Gay, Mrs. Laura J. Belknap, John J. Cronan and Oliver Payne of New York.

INDICTED FOR ABANDONMENT.

Parents of Harry Hanley to Be Extradited for Trial Here.

Indictments were filed yesterday by the Grand Jury against Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hanley of 707 Hudson Boulevard, Bayonne, charging them with abandoning their three and a half year old son Harry. The boy was found in a doorway at Broadway and Fulton street at midnight last Tuesday. He was taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Extradition proceedings to bring the Hanleys here for trial await the filing of the indictments and their presentation to Judge Crane in General Sessions. Mr. Pisarra stated that Hanley and his wife admitted they abandoned Harry and that they confessed abandoning another son, Claude, 6 years old, at Liberty street near Greenwich, on January 25. No trace of Claude has been found since.

GERMANS USED SPIES IN WAR.

Strasbourg Cathedral Employed in Fire Control Work.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Gen. Hirschauer, Governor of Strasbourg, has made an official report to Marshal Foch that he had obtained sworn evidence showing that the Germans "throughout the whole war used the towers of Strasbourg Cathedral for machine gun supports, for observation points for the direction of artillery fire and for listening posts against airplanes." The report adds: "Thus the Germans themselves did exactly what they unjust